

A car was asked him the way to Hyattsville, saying he worked for a man who lived about two miles from Hyattsville, and that he wanted to find him to get his week's pay. Detective Helan was sent in search of the individual.

MUST SERVE SENTENCE

PRESIDENT DECLINES TO GRANT PARDON TO MATTERN.

John E. Mattern, proprietor of a 7th street cigar store, who was convicted of marking handbooks on the races, must serve his sentence of three months in jail. The last hope for a pardon for him was lost

last week when the appeal to the President was decided unfavorably. It was announced yesterday from the White House that the President had taken up the application of Mattern. The President refused that part of the sentence which involved a jail sentence, and had refused to grant the request.

The strongest influence of prominent local men was brought to bear to secure a pardon for Mattern, and his friends were hopeful that the case would be granted. The fine of the fine of \$400. Even after the Department of Justice refused to recommend a pardon Attorney H. E. Davis carried the appeal direct to the President. The fact that the judge who sat in the trial of the case before a jury in the Police Court and who recommended a jail sentence, refused to recommend a pardon was the basis for the refusal of the Department of Justice to interfere, as explained by the Attorney General at the time.

As the result of this decision of the President not to interfere Mattern must pay the balance of the fine of \$400. He will be in the Police Court—three months in jail and \$400 fine or six months more in jail. It is expected that Mattern will be released from jail.

The Matter case has attracted wide attention in the District, both on account of the prominence of the defendant and the seriousness of the crime charged against him. He was arrested on November 11, 1934, in a raid on his store at 436 7th street, led by Precinct Detective Mullen and Sergeant Hartley of the first precinct. After securing a continuance of his case at first, he was taken to the Police Court and held in the Police Court and demanded a trial by jury.

He was tried February 1 by a jury before Judge Connelley in the Police Court and was found guilty, no evidence having been sub-

mitted by the defense. A motion for a new trial was denied and the sentence of ninety days imprisonment and \$400 fine was imposed.

Denied by Court of Appeals.

The case was taken to the Court of Appeals by Attorney Ambrose, for the defendant; but that tribunal refused to grant a new trial, and ordered the sentence to be carried out. Then it was that an application to the Department of Justice was made for a pardon, as to the imprisonment. The department denied the application, and later by the President, as has been stated before.

During the sentence in this case Judge Kimball stated that he followed his announced attention to impose both imprisonment and a fine on persons guilty of making handbooks on the races, and he imposed the same sentence as had been given to Mattern.

At the time, also, his honor made mention that Mattern had been arrested before on a similar charge, and on being released by the collaterals was warned not to repeat the offense.

RADICALS CHOSEN

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS DISAPPOINTING TO THE GOVERNMENT

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Official results of the elections to the national parliament yesterday and today are as follows: Members of the center, 30; members of the left, 62; members of the right, 3, and 33 members whose denomination has not been determined. Fifty-seven elections will take place tomorrow.

The elections of yesterday show that the tide against the government is rising instead of subsiding, for instead of a more conservative element, the candidates elected are more radical in their views than those chosen April 8. A notable feature of the result of the election is the increasing radical character of the representatives chosen by the peasants without the participation of other classes. In many cases, the peasants named representatives with views which are even more extreme than those held by the constitutional democrats. At Saratoff, the capital of the province of that name, which has been center of the Agrarian agitation, the peasants chose some of the most radical men now on their way to exile in Siberia.

The government has been trying desper-

ately to win the support of the peasants, reformers and the government. The government will be in a hopeless position. During the preparations for the meeting of parliament the government will practically devote its entire attention to appeasing the peasants. The plan for the solution of the land question, which is the keystone of its policy, has not yet been decided. The department of justice has completed the projects for a law which will be introduced into parliament immediately, and which is designed to increase the number of judges in the district, which have been especially burdensome to the peasants. The principal of these reforms will be the abolition of the highly unequal lower rural districts, in which exercise the greatest tyranny over the communes. It is proposed to supersede the present district government by appointing the local government officials responsible for malfeasance in office.

Ocean Steamship Movements.
NEW YORK, April 28.—Arrived: Steamers Cedric, Liverpool and Queenstown; Etruria, Liverpool and Queenstown. Sailed: Stacked, Deutschland, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Minneapolis, London; Batavia, Hamburg, Finland, Antwerp via Dover; Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown; New York, Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Ko-

nig Albert, Naples and Genoa; Furnessia,
 Glasgow; Louisiana, Genoa; Roma, Na-
 ples.
 QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—Sailed: Steamer
 Arabic (from Liverpool), Boston.
 ST. VINCENT, C. V., April 28.—Arrived:
 Steamer Pentaur, San Francisco, via Mon-
 tevideo, for Hamburg.
 COPENHAGEN, April 27.—Sailed: Steamer
 Amerika (from Hamburg and Dover), New
 York.
 NAPLES, April 27.—Sailed: Steamer
 Città Di Milano, New York.
 ANTWERP, April 27.—Arrived: Steamer
 Kronland, New York, via Dover.
 LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Sailed: Steamer
 Lucania, New York, via Queenstown.
 COPENHAGEN, April 28.—Arrived:
 Steamer Hellig Olav, New York, via Chris-
 tiansand.
 MARSEILLES, April 28.—Arrived:
 Steamer Madonna, New York.
 GENOA, April 28.—Arrived: Steamer
 Bulgaria, New York, via Naples.
 QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—Arrived:
 Steamer Celtic, New York for Liverpool
 (and proceeded).
 FIUME, April 24.—Sailed: Steamer Sla-
 vonia, New York.

GENOA, April 24.—Sailed: Steamer Lombard, New York.
BREMEN, April 26.—Sailed: Steamer Bremen, Baltimore.
COPENHAGEN, April 29.—Sailed: Steamer Tietjen, New York.
PALERMO, April 26.—Sailed: Steamer Sicilian Prince, from Naples, New York.
SHIELDS, April 27.—Sailed: Steamer Florida, from Copenhagen, New York.
HAVRE, April 28, Noon.—Sailed: Steamers La Lorraine, New York; La Gascogne, New York.
CHESAUBURG, April 28.—Sailed: Steamer Philadelphia, from Southampton, New York.